United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Glacier National Park
West Glacier, Montana 59936

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L76-GLAC-04-083, 04-106
AUG 1 0 2004

Dear Friends:

Enclosed are two Environmental Assessments: 1) Construction of New Hay Storage and Feeding Facility, and 2) Carpenter Shop Addition. These projects were proposed by Glacier National Park in July 2004 and a scoping letter was sent to you at that time.

Presently, hay for all park-owned horse operations is stored in a small room upstairs in the West Glacier barn. The existing storage area has poor ventilation and dusty conditions that have caused acute respiratory effects for many of the handlers. These conditions, in conjunction with mouse populations present in the delivered hay and in the barn, result in a high risk of Hantavirus. Furthermore, the hay storage and feeding system requires that the barn personnel repeatedly lift and lower 70 pound hay bales into and out of the upper story of the barn. This system has resulted in back injuries for the employees. One Environmental Assessment analyzes a proposal to construct an open-sided feeding and storage structure for hay that would allow the hay to be machine stacked in five-ton increments and reduce health risks. The proposed location for this facility is within an already disturbed area, on the bench just below the existing barn and inside the current corral.

Currently, the park's Sign Shop is housed within three different buildings, all of which are in need of rehabilitation and do not meet the needs of today's sign making operation. In addition, the park's Paint Shop building does not allow for use of all equipment because of health code violations. The building cannot be rehabilitated to accommodate a spray booth without a major change in the building's structure. One Environmental Assessment analyzes a proposal to construct an addition to the Carpenter Shop which would allow for a reorganization and consolidation of these three facilities.

The resources that would be affected by these proposals have been analyzed in the Environmental Assessments. These resources include historic buildings and structures, park operations, and public health and safety.

These Environmental Assessments are available to the public for review for 30 days. Comments are due by September 20, 2004. Please write to Superintendent, Glacier National Park Attn: Hay Storage Facility EA (or Carpenter Shop Addition EA), West Glacier, Montana 59936. Or you can email comments to: glac_public_comments@nps.gov. Please note the title of the project in the subject line.

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity as allowable by law. **If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment.** However, we

will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Thank you very much for your continued support and interest in Glacier National Park.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Holm
Superintendent

Enclosure (2)

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Glacier National Park
Montana

Carpenter Shop Addition

Environmental Assessment /Finding of Effect

August 2004

Environmental Assessment and Finding of Effect

Carpenter Shop Addition for Sign Shop

Glacier National Park • Montana

Summary

Currently, the park's Sign Shop is housed within three different buildings, all of which are in need of rehabilitation and do not meet the needs of today's sign making operation. In addition, the park's Paint Shop building does not allow for use of all equipment because of health code violations. The building cannot be rehabilitated to accommodate a spray booth without a major change in the building's structure. The proposed project would construct an addition to the Carpenter Shop which would allow for a reorganization and consolidation of these three facilities.

Two alternatives are being analyzed: a No Action Alternative which would maintain the current dispersed Sign Shop and inadequate facilities for the Paint Shop, and the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative is to construct an addition to the Carpenter Shop allowing space for relocating the Sign Shop and Paint Shop into more functional space.

The impact topics determined to potentially be affected by the alternatives are Historic Buildings and Structures and Park Operations. The No Action Alternative would have no impacts to Historic Buildings and Structures, if the buildings continue to function as they do now. Park Operations would sustain moderate, adverse impacts from the No Action Alternative. The Preferred Alternative would result in long-term, minor, adverse impacts to Historic Buildings and Structures. There would be moderate, beneficial impacts to Park Operations from the Preferred Alternative.

Public Comment

If you wish to comment on this Environmental Assessment, you may mail comments to the name and address below. This environmental assessment will be on public review for 30 days. Please note that names and addresses of people who comment become part of the public record. **If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment.** We will make all submissions from organizations, businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses available for public inspection in their entirety.

Superintendent
Attn: Carpenter Shop Addition EA
Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936

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Introduction

Background

Glacier National Park is located on the Canadian border in the northwestern section of Montana. The park is in the northern Rockies, and contains the rugged mountains of the Continental Divide. Together with Canada's Waterton National Park, it forms the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, and is a World Heritage Site. Outstanding natural and cultural resources are found in both parks.

Glacier National Park is an investment in the heritage of America. Its primary mission is the preservation of natural and cultural resources, ensuring that current and future generations have the opportunity to experience, enjoy, and understand the legacy of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

The purpose of Glacier National Park is to:

- preserve and protect natural and cultural resources unimpaired for future generations (1916 Organic Act);
- provide opportunities to experience, understand, appreciate, and enjoy Glacier National Park consistent with the preservation of resources in a state of nature (1910 legislation establishing Glacier National Park); and
- celebrate the on-going peace, friendship, and goodwill among nations, recognizing the need for cooperation in a world of shared resources (1932 International Peace Park legislation).

Glacier's significance is explained relative to its natural and cultural heritage:

- Glacier's scenery dramatically illustrates an exceptionally long geological history and the many geological processes associated with mountain building and glaciation;
- Glacier offers relatively-accessible, spectacular scenery and an increasingly rare primitive wilderness experience;
- Glacier is at the core of the "Crown of the Continent" ecosystem, one of the most ecologically intact areas remaining in the temperate regions of the world;
- Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the history of human activities (prehistoric people, Native Americans, early explorers, railroad development, and modern use and visitation) and show that people have long placed high value on the area's natural features; and
- Waterton-Glacier is the world's first international peace park.

The proposed project would occur in the Headquarters area of the park which is located across the Middle Fork of the Flathead River from the town of West Glacier. The project would include the construction of a 40' x 60' addition to the north end of the Carpenter Shop. The Carpenter Shop (Building 1370) is located just east of the large warehouse, near the center of the headquarters complex. The proposed location of the addition is currently a paved parking lot.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to address the inefficient, inadequate, and unsafe facilities for Glacier National Park's Sign Shop and Paint Shop. Years ago, signs were made by the sign shop using wood and power tools. They were painted and or stained in the shop. Today's Sign Shop

operations are far different from the past; designing with computer graphics requires clean space and different types of tools than were used years ago. Currently, the Sign Shop utilizes three separate buildings to design, manufacture, and store signs. Building 207, which is used primarily for storage, has severe foundation and structural problems, and it was determined that the building could not be rehabilitated to accommodate the ceiling heights needed for sign manufacturing without major structural changes to the building. These changes would threaten the National Register eligibility of the building. Buildings 245 and 960 have inadequate floor space, dust ventilation problems, no restroom, and broken concrete floors. It was determined that these buildings were too small to adequately house the sign making operations on their own.

The Paint Shop has significant lead paint, inadequate floor space, ventilation problems, wood floors, and other structural deficiencies. In 1999, OSHA issued five citations in Building 201, closing all paint spray work activities because the building's current ceiling height does not permit installation of a spray booth that meets safety requirements. Spray painting operations require higher ceilings for fire protection and adequate ventilation systems, and cement floors. Consequently, spray painting has to be conducted outdoors during the summer months and must be contracted out during the winter. A major change in the building height would threaten the National Register eligibility of the building.

The Proposed Action is to provide an addition to the Carpenter Shop (building 1370) to accommodate: the complete design and fabrication of signs, the Paint Shop operations, in addition to the existing carpentry operations and building materials storage. The proposed project would also provide a larger and more accessible space for unloading material than is currently found at some of the smaller buildings used by the sign and paint shops, and would correct work place deficiencies and OSHA violations. The Carpenter Shop has an existing paved area on its north end (the rear), frequently used by Carpenter Shop employees for construction projects during the summer months. The construction of a 40-foot addition to the building would allow this area to be used year-round by the Carpenter Shop without causing any new disturbance of soil or vegetation.

Public Involvement (Scoping)

Scoping is an early and open process to determine which environmental issues and alternatives should be addressed in an Environmental Assessment. Glacier National Park conducted both internal scoping with appropriate National Park Service (NPS) staff and external scoping with the public and interested and affected groups and agencies.

The interdisciplinary process of internal scoping defined the purpose and need for the project, identified potential alternatives to address these needs, determined what the issues were and what resources would be affected and identified the relationship, if any, of the proposed action to other planning efforts at the park.

Public scoping began with letters announcing the project and a press release issued on July 20, 2004. Letters were sent to the park's mailing list for EAs, which includes various federal, state, and local agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

In accordance with 36CFR800.8(c), Glacier National Park also notified the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that it intended to prepare a combined Environmental Assessment/Finding of Effect for the proposed project.

Three email comments were received during scoping for this project. One email supported the proposed project. The State Historic Preservation Office stated that they had no immediate concerns regarding the project, but they would wait to see drawings and photos before commenting further. The Tribal Preservation Office of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes had no concerns regarding the project as long as it occurred within existing disturbed areas.

Relationship of the Proposed Action to Previous Planning Efforts

The proposed action is consistent with the objectives of Glacier National Park's General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (1999). The project is proposed within the visitor service zone of the Going-to-the-Sun Road Corridor. According to the General Management Plan (GMP):

> "Development, where permitted, would serve a broad range of visitor, concession, and park administrative needs. New replacement development could occur. This area would be managed to retain its character and to accommodate current levels and types of uses. Use could increase, subject to analysis of resource impacts, infrastructure capacities, relationships to services provided outside the park, and other factors necessary to maintain the park's character."

The Proposed Action falls within these parameters and, consequently, is in conformance with the GMP for Glacier National Park.

Because of the many park functions occurring within the Headquarters area, projects are continually being implemented in the area. The following documents contain some of the recent projects that have occurred within the HQ area or describe resources present there: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination (NPS 1984a); Resource Management Plan, Cultural Component (NPS 1988); Environmental Assessment to Construct a Museum Storage Building in the Headquarters Maintenance Area (NPS 2001); Environmental Assessment to Construct a Wild Land Fire Cache Garage in the Headquarters Maintenance Area (NPS 2003a); Environmental Assessment for Conversion of the Old Plumbing Shop Basement into a Library (2003b); and Fire Management Plan and Environmental Assessment (NPS 2003c).

Impact Topics

Resources that may be affected by the project alternatives were identified by National Park Service staff and other federal and state agencies. Impact topics were derived from these resources to ensure that alternatives were compared on the basis of the most relevant topics. The following impact topics were identified on the basis of federal laws, regulations, orders, and National Park Service Management Policies (2000), and input received during scoping. Only two impact topics were identified for analysis in this EA. All other impact topics were dismissed. A brief rationale for the selection of these impact topics is given below, as well as the rationale for dismissing the rest of the impact topics from further consideration.

Historic Buildings and Structures (Historic District)

The Carpenter Shop (Building 1370) is a non-contributing building (constructed in 1983) within the boundaries of the Headquarters Historic District. Therefore, impacts to historic buildings and structures will be analyzed in this document.

Park Operations

The primary purpose of the proposed project is to improve park operations by consolidating the Sign Shop, Paint Shop, and Carpentry Shop into more appropriate quarters. The impact on the buildings to be vacated, the Carpenter Shop, and the operating procedures of the staff in these buildings will be discussed.

Topics Eliminated from Detailed Study

NEPA, CEQ regulations, and NPS procedures for implementing NEPA specify that an EA should address only those resource areas potentially subject to impacts. In addition, the level of analysis should be commensurate with the anticipated level of environmental impact. The following resource topics would only be impacted at an intensity level of minor or less by the proposed project and, consequently, were dismissed from further analysis.

Topography, Geology, and Soils

The National Park Service will preserve and protect geologic resources and features from adverse effects of human activity, while allowing natural processes to continue (NPS 2000). These policies also state that the National Park Service will strive to understand and preserve the soil resources of park units and to prevent, to the extent possible, the unnatural erosion, physical removal, or contamination of the soil, or its contamination of other resources.

The proposed new addition to the Carpenter Shop would be constructed in a location that was previously disturbed and currently contains an asphalt parking area. Consequently, the soils are already compacted and the site was graded prior to paving. To construct the addition, the pavement would be removed and a foundation laid approximately two feet underground. No previously undisturbed soils would be impacted. Given that there are no substantial topographic or geologic features in the project area, and that the area has been previously disturbed, the proposed action would have negligible, permanent adverse effects to topography, geology, and soils. Because these effects are negligible, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis.

Vegetation

The National Park Service strives to maintain all components and processes of naturally evolving park unit ecosystems, including the natural abundance, diversity, and ecological integrity of plants (NPS 2000). There is no vegetation currently on the site proposed for the new building addition. Vegetation adjacent to the site, which primarily consists of native shrubs, is not expected to be disturbed. However, if any vegetation adjacent to the site were disturbed during construction, it would be revegetated with native plant species. Impacts to vegetation from the proposed project would be negligible and this topic has been dismissed from further discussion.

Wildlife

The National Park Service strives to maintain all components and processes of naturally evolving park unit ecosystems, including the natural abundance, diversity, and ecological integrity of animals (NPS 2000). Wildlife commonly found in the Headquarters area includes white-tailed deer, coyotes, ground squirrels, bats, mice, and many species of birds. There are also numerous insect species and an occasional black bear. The project area is in a heavily used administrative area which has limited the number and variety of wildlife occurrences in the area.

The project site has no native vegetation and the presence of humans, human-related activities, and structures have removed or displaced much of the native wildlife habitat in the project area. The construction would have no effect on the wildlife habitat in the project area. During construction, noise would increase in the area which may disturb some wildlife in the immediate vicinity; however, this impact would be temporary and negligible. Because the effects to wildlife and wildlife habitat from the proposed project are minor or less, this topic has been dismissed from further analysis in this document.

Special Status (Federal and State Listed) Species

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires examination of impacts on all federally-listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires all federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (or designated representative) to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or critical habitats. In addition, the 2001 Management Policies (NPS 2000) and Director's Order 77 Natural Resources Management Guidelines require the National Park Service to examine the impacts on federal candidate species, as well as state-listed threatened, endangered, candidate, rare, declining, and sensitive species.

Further protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, kill, capture, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird, including the feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or migratory bird products. In addition, this act serves to protect environmental conditions for migratory birds from pollution or other ecosystem degradations. Some migratory birds may be present in trees adjacent to the site, but the immediate project area contains no native vegetation for migratory birds. Swallows nest along the eaves of several buildings in the area, though not the Carpenter Shop. Construction-related noise could potentially disturb bird species, but these adverse impacts would be 1) temporary, lasting only as long as construction, and 2) negligible, because suitable habitat for birds is found throughout the vicinity.

The area is not known to be used regularly by any federally-listed species or species of concern. The project is within a heavily developed section that minimizes the desirability of the area to wildlife. Because no threatened, endangered, or other species of concern are known to occur in the project area, the topic of Special Status Species was dismissed from further analysis.

Cultural Landscapes

The National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Headquarters Historic District identifies the district's significant landscape architectural characteristics as 1) the curvilinear design of the residential streets and walkways; 2) the simple grid pattern of the maintenance complex; 3) the prohibition against exotic species; 4) the segregation of resources

by function; and 5) the district's discreet placement proximate yet hidden from the Going-to-the-Sun Road. The proposed project will not impact any of these characteristics and the topic of Cultural Landscapes was dismissed from further analysis.

Archeological and Ethnographic Resources

Past archeological surveys of the Glacier National Park Headquarters area have identified no archeological resources (Bessom and Mitchell, 1994; Reeves, 1996). No archeological or ethnographic resources are expected to be located in this highly disturbed area. However, if resources are identified during construction the project will be halted until Section 106 review is completed.

No ethnographic resources have been identified by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes or the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council in the Headquarters area and no concerns were raised during scoping for this project. However, Glacier National Park recognizes that the tribes hold a body of knowledge that may result in the identification of ethnographic resources in the area in the future. If ethnographic resources are identified, consultation will occur in accordance with federal legislation and regulations and National Park Service policy. This topic was dismissed from further analysis.

Museum Collections

There are no Glacier National Park museum collection items stored or exhibited in the Carpenter Shop. Therefore, museum collections was dismissed from further analysis.

Water Resources

National Park Service policies require protection of water quality consistent with the Clean Water Act. The purpose of the Clean Water Act is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters". To enact this goal, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been charged with evaluating federal actions that result in potential degradation of waters of the United States and issuing permits for actions consistent with the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also has responsibility for oversight and review of permits and actions, which affect waters of the United States.

The proposed project area does not contain surface waters, and is mostly dry, except for periodic runoff during storm events. Water quality, water quantity, drinking water, and aquatic resources are not expected to be affected by the project. The new addition would not increase the amount of impervious surface in the area, which could possibly increase the erosion potential of the area. Because the project results in negligible effects to water resources, this topic has been dismissed from further consideration.

Wetlands

For regulatory purposes under the Clean Water Act, the term wetlands means "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands requires federal agencies to avoid, where possible, adversely impacting wetlands. Further, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act authorizes

the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prohibit or regulate, through a permitting process, discharge or dredged or fill material or excavation within waters of the United States. National Park Service policies for wetlands as stated in 2001 Management Policies and Director's Order 77-1 Wetlands Protection, strive to prevent the loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. In accordance with DO 77-1 Wetlands Protection, proposed actions that have the potential to adversely impact wetlands must be addressed in a Statement of Findings for wetlands. No wetlands are located in the project area; therefore, a Statement of Findings for wetlands will not be prepared, and the impact topic of wetlands has been dismissed.

Floodplains

Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management requires all federal agencies to avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practicable alternative exists. The National Park Service under 2001 Management Policies and Director's Order 77-2 Floodplain Management will strive to preserve floodplain values and minimize hazardous floodplain conditions. According to Director's Order 77-2 Floodplain Management, certain construction within a 100-year floodplain requires preparation of a Statement of Findings for floodplains. The project area is located outside of the 500-year floodplain, and thus the 100-year floodplain, as evidenced from the lack of flooding during the 1964 flood (NPS 1984b). Therefore a Statement of Findings for floodplains will not be prepared, and the topic of floodplains has been dismissed.

Prime and Unique Farmlands

In 1980, the Council on Environmental Quality directed that Federal Agencies must assess the effects of their actions on farmland soils classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service as prime or unique. There are no "prime or unique farmlands" in Glacier National Park (NPS 1999); therefore it was dismissed as an impact topic.

Wilderness

The proposed project would occur within a highly developed area that is outside of the proposed wilderness areas of Glacier National Park. If the headquarters area is viewed from a wilderness area, the change in appearance of the area due to the proposed project would be negligible. Therefore, wilderness will not be discussed further as a topic.

Air Quality

The Clean Air Act establishes specific programs that provide special protection for air resources and air quality related values associated with National Park Service units. Section 118 of the Clean Air Act requires a park unit to meet all federal, state, and local air pollution standards. Glacier National Park is classified as a mandatory Class I area under the Clean Air Act, where emissions of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide are to be restricted. The act gives the federal land manager the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values (i.e., including visibility, vegetation, wildlife, soils, water quality, cultural resources, recreational resources, and public health) in Class I lands from adverse air pollution impacts; and to consider, in consultation with EPA, whether proposed industrial facilities will have an adverse impact on these values. Federal land managers are also required to determine whether existing industrial sources of air pollution must be retrofitted to reduce impacts on Class I areas.

Air quality is considered good in Glacier National Park. There are no major metropolitan areas within 125 miles of the park, and no regional smog typical of highly populated areas with a high amount of vehicle traffic. However, the cities of Columbia Falls (18 miles away), Whitefish (26 miles), and Kalispell (34 miles) all west of the park, currently do not attain national air quality standards for fine particulate matter (PM10). Consequently, Flathead County implements measures contained in a PM10 control plan to ensure ambient concentrations of PM10 do not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Airborne particulate matter, including smoke from both natural and manmade fires and dust from unpaved roads, occasionally impairs visibility in the park.

Construction activities such as hauling materials and operating heavy equipment could result in temporary increases of vehicle exhaust and emissions in the general project area. Since the area surrounding the proposed project area is mostly paved, little dust should be generated. Any emissions from construction activities would be temporary and localized. Overall, the project could result in a negligible degradation of local air quality, and such effects would be temporary, lasting only as long as construction. The Class I air quality designation would not be affected by the proposal. Therefore, air quality has been dismissed as an impact topic.

Visual Resources

The proposed project would be within the developed headquarters area and would be constructed on an existing paved area so impacts to natural viewsheds would be negligible. Views relative to the historic district will be evaluated within the Historic Buildings and Structures section.

Natural Soundscapes

In accordance with 2001 Management Policies (NPS 2000) and Director's Order 47 Sound Preservation and Noise Management, an important component of the National Park Service's mission is the preservation of natural soundscapes associated with national park units. Natural soundscapes exist in the absence of human-caused sound. The natural ambient soundscape is the aggregate of all the natural sounds that occur in park units, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds. The frequencies, magnitudes, and durations of human-caused sound considered acceptable varies among National Park Service units as well as potentially throughout each park unit, being generally greater in developed areas and less in undeveloped areas.

The location for the proposed project and all construction activity would occur in a heavily used developed area. Existing sounds in this area are most often generated from vehicular traffic, people, construction tools within the Carpenter Shop, some wildlife such as birds, and wind. Sound generated by the long-term operation of the new addition may include climate controls such as heating or air conditioning units and people using the building. Because the area already contains human-made noises, the long-term operation of the building is not expected to appreciably increase the noise levels in the general area.

During construction, human-caused sounds would likely increase due to construction activities, equipment, vehicular traffic, and construction crews. Any sounds generated from construction would be temporary, lasting only as long as the construction activity, and would have a negligible to minor adverse impact on visitors and employees. Therefore, the topic of soundscape management was dismissed as an impact topic.

Visitor Use, Public Health and Safety

Visitors to Glacier National Park typically do not use the Headquarters area, with the exception of visiting the Headquarters building. The proposed project would be constructed in the middle of a large complex of buildings and would not be observed by the general public. The proposed project would not increase public safety hazards and would provide a more efficient and safe building for employees to utilize all of their equipment. Therefore, the project would have a negligible effect on visitor use and public health and safety; this topic was dismissed from further discussion.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 "General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," requires all federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations or communities. The proposed action would not have disproportionate health or environmental effects on minorities or low-income populations or communities as defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Guidance. Therefore, Environmental Justice was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Socioeconomics

The proposed action would neither change local and regional land use nor appreciably impact local businesses or other agencies. The construction would be performed by seasonal park employees so no new jobs would be created by the construction. There could be a negligible increase in revenue from purchasing needed materials; however, any increase in revenue would be temporary and negligible. Because the impacts to the socioeconomic environment would be negligible, this topic has been dismissed.

Alternatives Considered

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative describes the conditions that would continue to exist if the Proposed Action is not implemented. This alternative provides a baseline for evaluating the changes and related environmental impacts that would occur under the Proposed Action (Table 1). Under this alternative, the Sign Shop would continue to operate from three different buildings, the Paint Booth would continue to be unused because of health and safety concerns, and employees would continue to work in these inadequate conditions. Spray painting would continue to be conducted only during the summer when the work can be done outdoors. Additional costs for the park would continue to accrue since spray painting during the winter would continue to be contracted out.

Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action)

The Proposed Action presents the National Park Service's preferred alternative and is the proposed undertaking for Section 106 compliance. The proposed project is to build an addition to the Carpenter Shop (building 1370) and reorganize the interior building space to incorporate the Sign Shop (currently in buildings 207, 245, and 960) and the Paint Shop (currently in building

201). The addition would provide enough space within the building to accommodate the complete design and fabrication of signs, the paint booth operations, all carpentry operations, and storage for building materials. The proposed project would also provide easier access for material delivery and would correct work place deficiencies and OSHA violations that cannot be resolved in the existing buildings. Consolidating the sign shop and the paint shop with the Carpenter Shop would allow these overlapping disciplines to work more effectively and share resources including staff and equipment.

The Carpenter Shop was constructed in 1983. It measures 60' x 100' and is a wood-frame structure that is compatible with the historic district, though it is not an historic building. It has an asphaltic paved area on its north end (rear) that is the proposed location for the addition (Figure 1). The 40' x 60' addition would be constructed with energy efficient 2' x 6' walls and the roof would be supported by a combination of engineered trusses and rafters (Figure 2). The siding would be one-inch lap siding to match the existing building. The building would be painted to match the existing building. The roofing material would be metal sheeting of the same profile and color as the existing roof. The existing large overhead door currently on the north end of the building would be salvaged and reused in the addition. The area within the Carpenter Shop currently used for storage would become the carpenter work area and the front section of the Carpenter Shop would be remodeled into a Sign Shop. The existing restroom would be renovated into a handicap accessible restroom.

The foundation proposed for this addition would be a concrete slab with thickened edges extended two feet underground and would utilize rigid insulation. This foundation system would allow the entire foundation to be poured at one time, which would accelerate construction to ensure the building would be ready for the approaching winter.

The new addition to the Carpenter Shop would include a room that would meet all the National Fire Protection Association and Life Safety codes and allow for the safe operation of the spray booth year-round. The addition would also have space for material storage and an indoor workspace for large carpentry or paint projects. The building would be constructed during the summer and fall of 2004 and would allow permanent employees to work on the interior over the winter. The estimated cost for the addition is $80,000 or $33 per square foot. This is 50 percent lower than industry rates; the savings resulting from the park using its own employees to construct the addition.

The buildings currently used for the Sign Shop and Paint Shop would be considered for other uses once the addition is completed. During internal scoping for this project several ideas were proposed for future uses of the contributing and non-contributing buildings including: a fitness room, equipment and document storage, additional carpentry and electrical storage, wildland fire equipment storage, auto shop storage, or storage of interpretation materials. The rehabilitation of the contributing buildings for functions requiring less structural intervention than those for sign manufacturing and painting would ensure their continued use and status as contributing to the significance of the Headquarters Historic District. NEPA compliance and Section 106 review would take place when adaptive re-use plans are finalized.

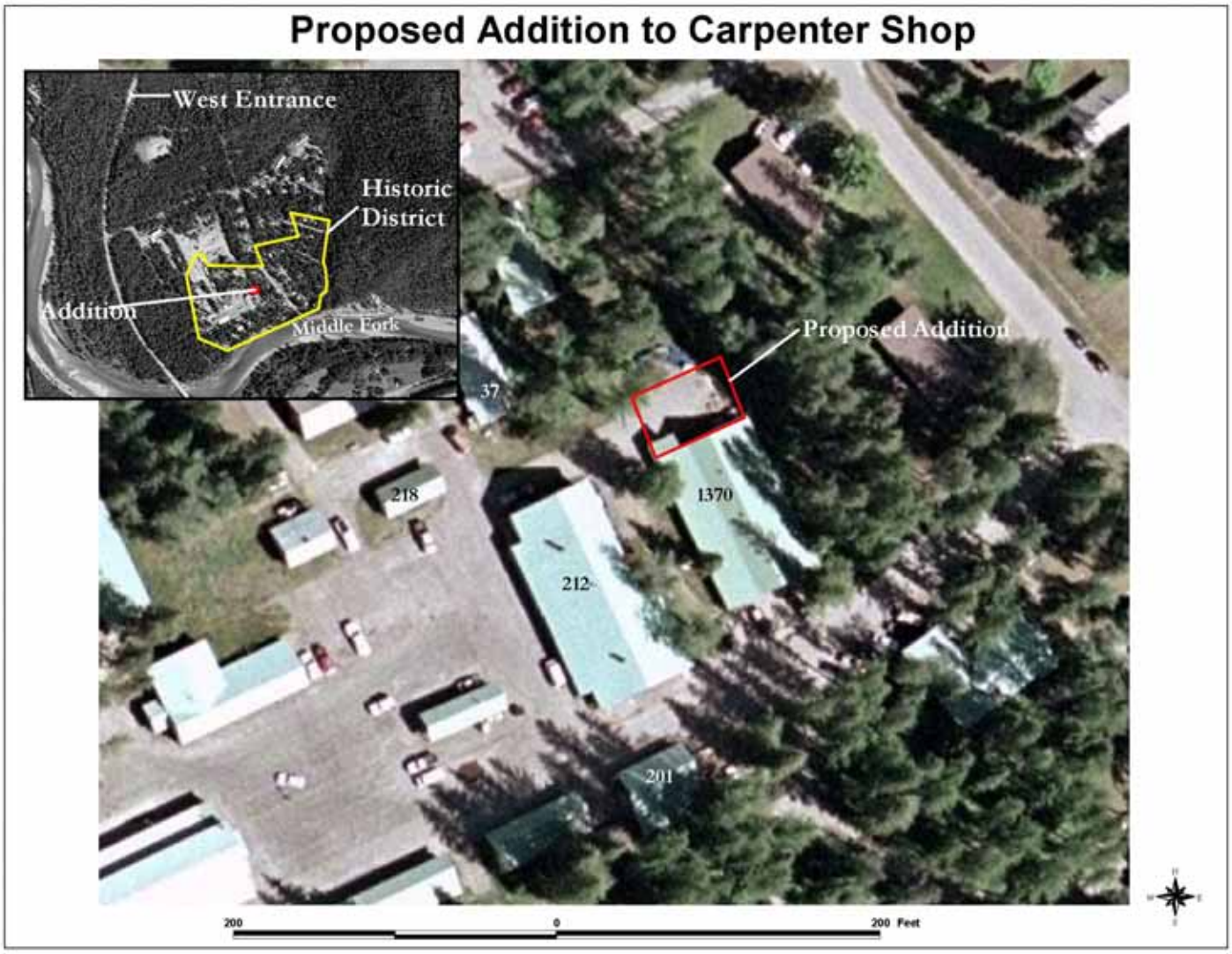

Figure 1. Location of proposed project within Headquarters Historic District.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated

Initially, a study was conducted on building 207 to determine if it would be adequate for the needs of the Sign Shop. This evaluation included a space study and a structural analysis. The space study showed that adequate area was available in the building to consolidate the sign shop. However, it was determined that the building could not be rehabilitated to accommodate the ceiling heights needed for sign manufacturing without major structural modifications, the requirement for a second interior stairway from the second floor, and the need for large entry doors. These changes would have an adverse effect on the architectural characteristics that qualify the building as contributing to the Headquarters Historic District. Consequently, this consideration was abandoned and the other Sign Shop buildings were investigated. Rehabilitating buildings 245 and 960 was considered, but it was determined that these buildings were too small to adequately house the sign making operations on their own. Pursuing this solution would have required a new addition or building.

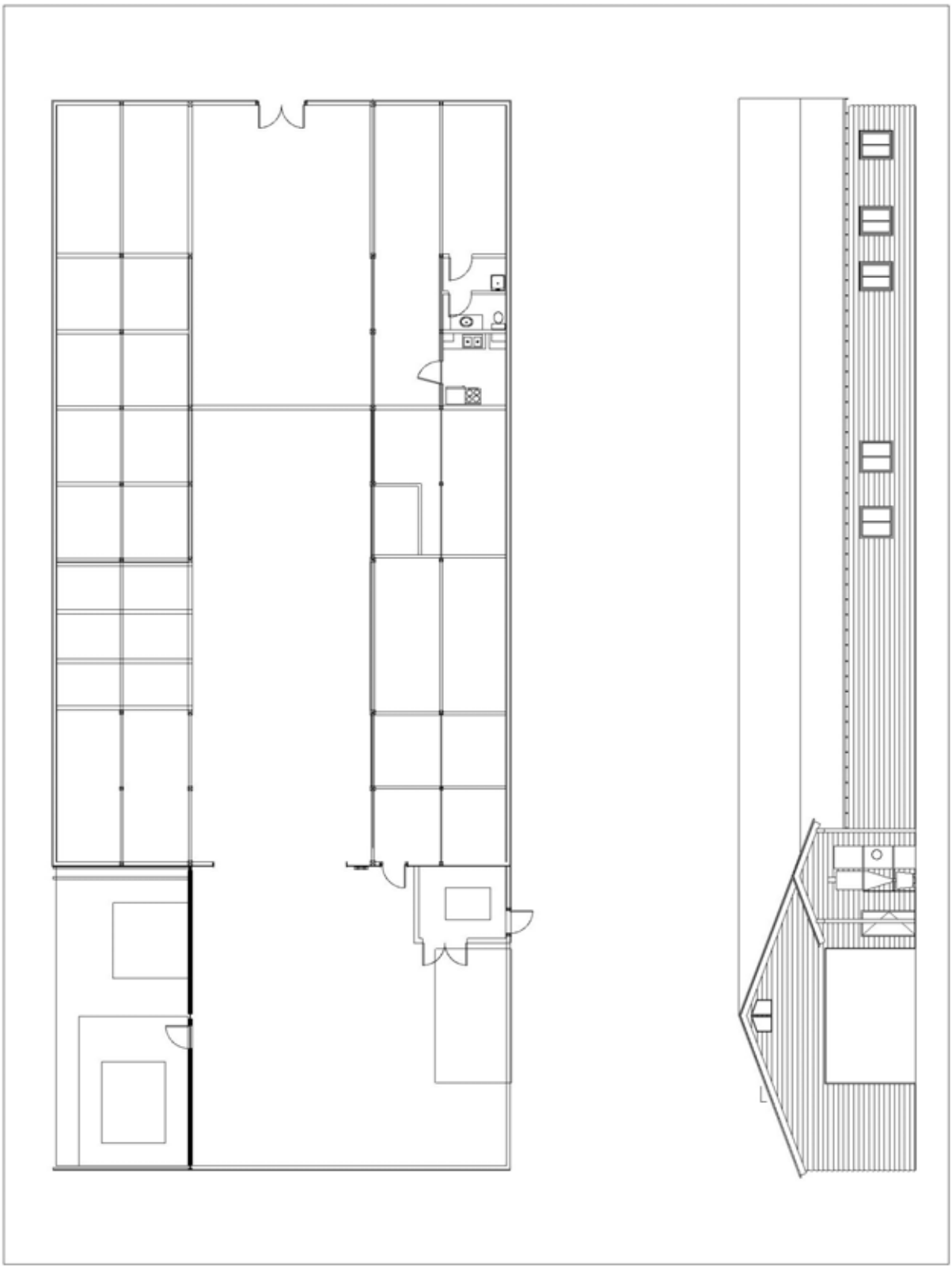

Figure 2. Engineer's drawing of proposed addition to Carpenter Shop.

The remainder of this document will only discuss and analyze the potential impacts from the Preferred Alternative and the No-Action Alternative as these were the only two feasible alternatives identified. Table 1 provides a summary comparison of these two alternatives.

Table 1. Summary comparison of alternatives analyzed in this document.

Issue	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Dispersed and inadequate sign-making facilities	The Sign Shop facilities would remain separated in three separate buildings with inadequate floor space, health and safety violations, and functional inefficiencies.	The sign making facilities would be consolidated into a single building and combined with similar facilities for carpentry and painting. Facilities would include a restroom, a clean room for graphic design, efficient ventilation, and adequate floor space for all operations.
Inadequate facilities for operation of paint spray booth	This alternative only allows for spray painting during the summer when work can be conducted outdoors.	The new addition would include a room that would meet all the National Fire Protection Association and Life Safety codes and allow for the safe, indoor operation of the spray booth year-round.

Table 2. Summary comparison of effects on resources under the No Action and Preferred alternatives. Some resources may not be changed at all from current conditions and these topics have consequently been given a rating of "no effect".

Impact Topic	No-Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Historic Buildings and Structures (Historic District)	No effect	Long-term, minor, adverse impacts
Park Operations	Long-term, moderate, adverse impacts	Long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), which is guided by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ provides direction that the "environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA Section 101":

1. fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
5. achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

6. enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The Preferred Alternative would best fit criteria 2, 3, and 6 by providing safer work conditions and more efficient use of the park's resources. Consolidating the sign shop and the paint shop with the Carpenter Shop would allow these overlapping disciplines to work more effectively and share resources. The Preferred Alternative does not address criteria 1, 4, or 5 although it does not conflict with these statements. The No Action Alternative does not meet any of the criteria and conflicts with criteria 2 and 3 by not providing efficient and safe working conditions for employees. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative is the environmentally preferred alternative.

Affected Environment

Historic Buildings and Structures (Historic District)

The Glacier National Park Headquarters Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. The district is significant at the state level for its association with park administrative development and for its collection of Rustic style building. Construction of the headquarters was initiated in 1917. The tone and tenor of subsequent development serves as a barometer of changes sweeping the park and the national park system: the district was expanded throughout the 1920s as funds allowed, experience rapid growth during the Great Depression (a response both to Public Works funds and to changing infrastructure needs resulting from completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road; weathered the hiatus of the World War II years; and reached its current configuration during the Mission 66 era.

Resources thus represent a continuum of development extending from 1917 to 1966. The buildings and structures are arranged (Figure 3) in a series of concentric grids or curvilinear streets, most dating to a single and easily defined time period. All facets of National Park Service design, both in terms of style and of function are represented by buildings displaying a remarkable and rare degree of physical integrity. The evolution of NPS landscape architecture principles is also evident.

The Carpenter Shop (Building 1370) is listed as a non-contributing building to the historic district because of its late date of construction (1983).

Within the potential area of visual effect of the addition to the Carpenter Shop are the Warehouse (Building 212), the Trail Crew Storage (Building 218), and the Mess hall (Building 37). The Warehouse, constructed in 1928, is the largest building with the maintenance area of the district. It is a one-and-one-half story building measuring 48 x 152 feet. The Mess hall is one of three buildings constructed (1927-35) to serve the park's seasonal employees. It is a one-story building measuring 24 x 60 feet. The Trails Crew Storage Shed is a one-story building with undocumented origins. It may have been moved into the district in the late 1950s. The building's dimensions are 20' x 36'. All three of these buildings are contributing structures to the Historic District (see Appendix A for photos and Appendix B for descriptions of buildings).

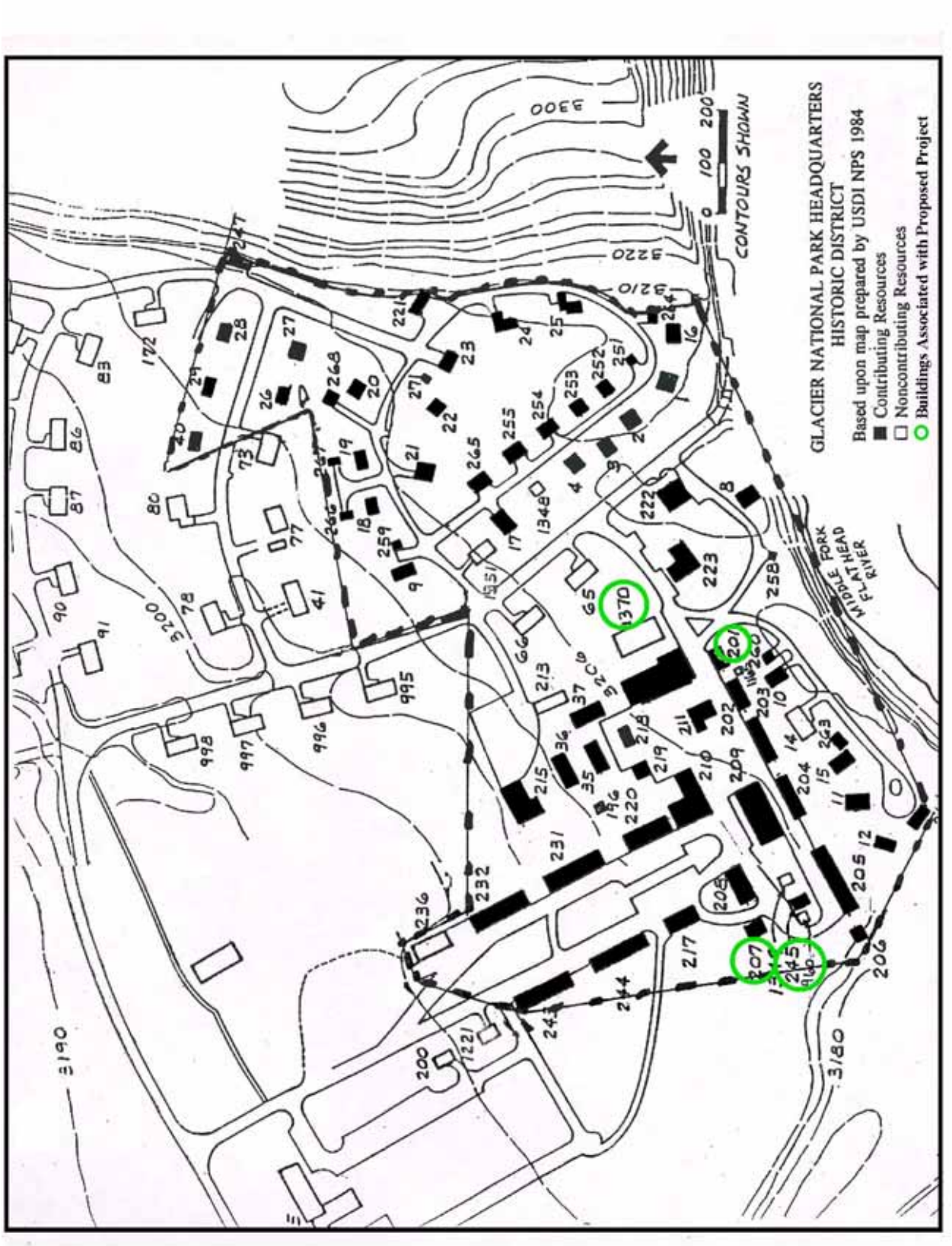

Figure 3. Location of proposed project (Building 1370) and buildings currently used by sign (buildings 207, 245, 960) and paint (building 201) shops within Headquarters Historic District.

Park Operations

The Headquarters area has approximately 105 buildings with 120 permanent (or term) employees. An additional seasonal staff of approximately 125 employees is based out of HQ during the summer months. The Sign Shop employs two year-round workers. One permanent and four seasonal employees work in the Paint Shop and the Carpenter Shop employs 5 year-round workers and 17 seasonal employees.

In addition to a complete carpenter workshop, Building 1370 is used as a staging area and storage (of lumber, tools, building supplies) for in-house construction projects. It also contains two offices, a breakroom, and a restroom. A small amount of paved area would be lost due to the proposed project. This area is often used for construction projects by the Carpenter Shop staff during the summer months and the proposed addition would allow the area to be used year-round. Currently, the sign shop utilizes three separate buildings to design, manufacture, and store signs.

Environmental Consequences

Methodology

The effects of each alternative are assessed for direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on selected natural, cultural, and other resources. Potential impacts are described in terms of type (are the effects beneficial or adverse?), context (are the effects site-specific, local, or regional?), duration (are the effects short-term or long-term?), timing (is the project seasonally timed to avoid adverse effects?), and intensity (are the effects negligible, minor, moderate, or major?). Because definitions of intensity vary by impact topic, intensity definitions are provided in Table 5 for each impact topic analyzed in this EA. Effects to historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places also have been described in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800.

Impairment of Park Resources or Values

National Park Service Management Policies (NPS 2000) require analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions would impair park resources or values. The fundamental purpose of the National Park System, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, actions that would adversely affect park resources and values.

These laws give the National Park Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, as long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values. Although Congress has given the National Park Service the management discretion to allow certain impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the National Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise.

The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities

that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. An impact to any park resource or value may constitute an impairment. Impairment may result from NPS activities in managing the park, from visitor activities, or from activities undertaken by concessionaires, contractors, and others operating in the park. An impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it has a major or severe adverse effect upon a resource or value whose conservation is:

- Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- Key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or
- Identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

Each alternative was analyzed to determine if impacts constituted an impairment to park resources and values.

Cumulative Impacts

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, which implement the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.), require assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process for federal projects. Cumulative impacts are defined as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Cumulative impacts are considered for both the no-action and preferred alternatives.

Cumulative impacts were determined by combining the impacts of the preferred alternative with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Therefore, it was necessary to identify other ongoing or reasonably foreseeable future projects at Glacier National Park and, if applicable, the surrounding region. The following are past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions that have and could occur in the vicinity of the project area:

- Construction of a Museum Storage building (completed).
- Construction of the West Glacier Fire Cache (completed).
- Renovation of the old plumbing shop basement for use as a library (completed).
- Fuels reduction around Headquarters (current).
- Routine building maintenance (ongoing).

Impacts to Cultural Resources and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

In this environmental assessment/assessment of effect, impacts to cultural resources are described in terms of type, context, duration, and intensity, which is consistent with the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) that implement the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). These impact analyses are intended, however, to comply with the requirements of both NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties),

impacts to historic properties were identified and evaluated by (1) determining the area of potential effects; (2) identifying cultural resources present in the area of potential effects that were either listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places; (3) applying the criteria of adverse effect to affected cultural resources either listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register; and (4) considering ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

Under the Advisory Council's regulations a determination of either adverse effect or no adverse effect must also be made for affected National Register eligible cultural resources. An adverse effect occurs whenever an impact alters, directly or indirectly, any characteristic of a cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register (e.g. diminishing the integrity of the resource's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association). Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the preferred alternative that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR Part 800.5, Assessment of Adverse Effects). A determination of no adverse effect means there is an effect, but the effect would not diminish in any way the characteristics of the cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register.

CEQ regulations and the National Park Service's Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision-making (Director's Order #12) also call for a discussion of the appropriateness of mitigation, as well as an analysis of how effective the mitigation would be in reducing the intensity of a potential impact, e.g. reducing the intensity of an impact from major to moderate or minor. Any resultant reduction in intensity of impact due to mitigation, however, is an estimate of the effectiveness of mitigation under NEPA only. It does not suggest that the level of effect as defined by Section 106 is similarly reduced. Although adverse effects under Section 106 may be mitigated, the effect remains adverse.

A Section 106 summary is included in the impact analysis sections under the preferred alternative. The Section 106 Summary is intended to meet the requirements of Section 106 and is an assessment of the effect of the undertaking (implementation of the alternative) on cultural resources, based upon the criterion of effect and criteria of adverse effect found in the Advisory Council's regulations.

Impact Analysis and Finding of Effect

Historic Buildings and Structures (Historic District)

Intensity Level Definitions: Impacts to historic properties were assessed based on the effects of the alternative on the Historic District. The thresholds for this impact assessment are as follows:

Negligible: Impact(s) is at the lowest levels of detection - barely perceptible and not measurable. For purposes of Section 106, the finding of effect would be no adverse effect.

Minor: Impact would alter a character defining feature(s) of the building or district, but would not diminish the integrity of the resource to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. For purposes of Section 106, the finding of effect would be no adverse effect.

Moderate: Impact would alter a character defining feature(s) of the building or district to the extent that it is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register. For purposes of Section 106, the finding of effect would be adverse effect.

Major: Impact would alter a character defining feature(s) of a National Historic Landmark, diminishing its integrity to the extent that its designation is threatened. For purposes of Section 106, the finding of effect would be adverse effect.

No-action Alternative: This alternative would not change current conditions within the Historic District. There would be no effect on historic buildings and structures.

Because there would be no major, adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glacier National Park; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning documents, there would be no impairment of the park's resources or values.

Preferred Alternative: The new addition to the Carpenter Shop would have a visual effect on the Headquarters Historic District. However, the design of the addition is compatible with the architectural characteristics of the district and location and placement of the addition will minimize its effect on the historic character of the district's setting (See Figure 2 and photos in Appendix A).

The existing Carpenter Shop was designed to be compatible with the architectural characteristics of the district. It references design characteristics found in nearby historic buildings, including lapped siding with a wide exposure, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, and rectangular windows. The addition will carry these characteristics.

Although the Carpenter Shop is located in the middle of the historic district, it is bounded on the west by dense vegetation, which also separates it visually from the non-contributing Mission 66 houses. Directly to the west of the Carpenter Shop is the rear of the Warehouse. Farther to the west are the Mess hall and the Trails Crew Storage Shed. The Warehouse is the largest building within the historic district. The Carpenter Shop with the new addition will be compatible with the mass and scale of the Warehouse.

The impact of the proposed alternative would be minor, long-term, and adverse on the Historic District.

Section 106: In accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(b), Glacier National Park has reached a finding of no adverse effect for the preferred alternative.

Because there would be no major, adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glacier National Park; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning documents, there would be no impairment of the park's resources or values.

Cumulative Effects: The No Action Alternative would not create, remove, or alter any historic structures within the Historic District and would not contribute cumulatively to any other projects occurring in the Headquarters area. There have been some new construction (i.e. fire cache, museum storage building) and rehabilitation (old plumbing shop) projects that are having minor, long-term, adverse effects to the Historic District. However, part of the Historic District's significance is its association with park administrative development, which is an ongoing process necessary to fulfill the park's mission.

The new fire cache and the museum storage building (outside of District, but within visual range), in conjunction with the addition to the Carpenter Shop, would be adding new structures

to the layout of the Historic District resulting in minor, long-term, adverse impacts to its historic character. This is partially mitigated for by designing the new buildings to be architecturally compatible with the historic buildings. The cumulative impacts of this project combined with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects will continue to have minor, long-term, adverse impacts to the Historic District. However, part of the Historic District's significance is its association with park administrative development, which is an ongoing process necessary to fulfill the park's mission.

Conclusion: The No Action Alternative would have no effect on historic buildings and structures (historic district). The Preferred Alternative would result in a long-term, minor, adverse effect resulting from a visual change in the setting of the Headquarters Historic District. For purposes of Section 106, the finding would be no adverse effect. NEPA compliance and Section 106 review would take place for the former Sign Shop and Paint Shop buildings when adaptive re-use plans are finalized.

Park Operations

Intensity Level Definitions: Impacts to park operations were assessed based upon current conditions of resources, changes to current operating procedures, and current staffing levels. The thresholds for this impact assessment are as follows:

Negligible: Park operations would not be affected, or the effects would not be noticeable.
Minor: The effect would be detectable, but would not have an appreciable effect on park operations.
Moderate: The effects would be readily apparent, and would result in a substantial change in park operations in a manner noticeable to staff and the public.
Major: The effects would be readily apparent, would result in a substantial change in park operations in a manner noticeable to staff and the public, and be markedly different from existing operations.

No-action Alternative: Under this alternative park operations would not be conducted at effective levels. The paint shop would continue to be unable to utilize all of their equipment and would continue working in a building that is inadequate for their operations. The Sign Shop operations would continue to have to move between buildings to complete projects and would continue to work with inadequate space for their operations. Therefore, this alternative would result in long-term, moderate, adverse impacts to park operations.

Preferred Alternative: This alternative would improve park operations by consolidating the carpentry, painting, and sign making operations. This would lead to sharing of resources including staff and equipment. The new addition would include proper ventilation and heating, and would be designed to provide a safer, more comfortable work environment. The availability of these vacated buildings for other uses could improve park operations by providing needed space for other functions. This alternative would result in long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts to park operations.

Cumulative Effects: Newly constructed buildings (i.e. fire cache and museum storage) and renovated buildings (i.e. plumbing shop for library) have improved park operations in the Headquarters area, and the No Action Alternative would not change these operations nor change current operations for the sign, paint, or carpenter shops. There would be no cumulative impacts with fuel reduction efforts or routine maintenance levels in conjunction with the No Action Alternative. Park operations are constantly changing and the combination of all of these

projects will have a moderate, long-term, beneficial impact on the efficiency and safety of park operations.

Routine building maintenance currently conducted in buildings vacated under the Preferred Alternative would need to be conducted in the new addition, canceling out any reduction. The new or renovated buildings, including the addition to the Carpenter Shop, allow for a more efficient use of space and improve safety conditions by meeting modern building standards. Fuel reduction efforts also improve safety conditions by slowing rapid wildfires that may approach the Headquarters complex. The Preferred Alternative in conjunction with these other recent projects would result in an overall moderate, long-term, beneficial impact to the efficiency and safety of park operations.

Conclusion: The No Action Alternative would result in long-term, moderate, adverse impacts because of inefficiency and the inability to conduct all paint shop operations. The Preferred Alternative would have long-term, moderate, beneficial impacts by improving efficiency and safety.

Consultation and Coordination

Agencies/ Tribes/ Organizations/ Individuals Contacted

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Preparers and Consultants

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John Waller, Wildlife Biologist, Glacier National Park
Del Zimmerli, Facility Manager, Glacier National Park

List of Environmental Assessment Recipients

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Bill and Bob Lundgren
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
Chair, Flathead County Board of Commissioners
Coalition for Canyon Preservation
Conrad Burns, United States Senate
Dennis Rehberg, United States House of Representatives, Missoula Offices
Ev and Margaret Lundgren
Flathead Basin Commission
Flathead National Forest

Fred Matt, Chair, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
w/copy to Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Preservation Department
Friends of the Wild Swan
Glacier County Commissioners
Glacier Natural History Association
Glacier Raft Company
Great Northern Whitewater Resort
Jack and Reggie Hoag
James K. Johnson
John Case
Judy Martz, Governor of Montana
Steve Martin, Regional Director, National Park Service, Denver
Max Baucus, United States Senate
Mayor of Browning Montana
Mayors and City Councils of Kalispell, Columbia Falls, and Whitefish
Montana Department of Environmental Quality Permitting & Compliance, Helena
Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Board of Environmental Review
Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Water Protection Bureau
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Montana Environmental Information Center
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Region One Supervisor, Kalispell
Montana Intergovernmental Clearing Office of Budget and Planning
Montana Preservation Alliance
Montana State Clearinghouse
Montana State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Wilderness Association
Mr. and Mrs. Galvin
National Parks Conservation Association
Norman and Jean Adams
Pat and Riley McClelland
Public Libraries: Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Helena, Butte, Browning, Bozeman, Great Falls, Missoula, Bigfork, and Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Helena and Creston)
U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division
Waterton Lakes National Park
Wilderness Watch
William Talks About, Chair, Blackfeet Tribal Business Council
w/copy to Blackfeet Tribal Cultural Liaison

Summary of Compliance with Federal and State Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality – The National Environmental Policy Act applies to major federal actions that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. This generally includes major construction activities that involve the use of federal lands or facilities, federal funding, or federal authorizations. If the environmental effects are undetermined then an Environmental Assessment is prepared to evaluate potential impacts. This Environmental Assessment meets the requirements of the NEPA and regulations on the Council on Environmental Quality in evaluating potential effects associated with activities on federal lands. If no significant effects are identified a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) would be prepared. If significant impacts are identified, then a notice of intent (NOI) would be filed for preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) – Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is designed to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by a federal agency likely would not jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened plant or animal species. If a federal action may affect threatened or endangered species, then consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required. Glacier National Park biologists have determined that this project would result in no effect on federally listed species, therefore consultation is not necessary.

Clean Water Act (CWA) and State and Local Water Quality and Floodplain Regulations— No permits are required.

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands-No wetlands would be affected by the No Action Alternative or Preferred Alternative according to the USFWS (1992) National Wetland Inventory Mapping.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470, et Seq.) – Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) requires federal agencies to consider effects of any federal action on cultural resources eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), prior to initiating such actions. This Environmental Assessment/Finding of Effect will provide documentation of this finding to the State Historic Preservation Office.

Section 106 review will take place for the former Sign Shop and Paint Shop buildings when adaptive re-use plans are finalized.

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Appendix A: Photos of Proposed Project Site Relative to Surrounding Historic Buildings

Photograph 1. South and West elevations of Carpenter Shop (Building 1370). Addition is proposed for the rear of the building.

Photograph 2: North elevation of the Carpenter Shop (Building 1370). Addition is proposed for this end of the building.

Photo 3. North and East elevations of the Warehouse (Building 212). Carpenter Shop is partially visible to the left.

Photo 4. West and South elevations of the Mess hall (Building 37).

Photo 5. View along north wall of Warehouse (Building 212) with rear of Carpenter Shop (location of proposed addition) in the background.

Photo 6. View showing edge of Mess hall (Building 37) on left, north wall of Warehouse (Building 212) on right, and Carpenter Shop (location of proposed addition) in the background.

Photo 7. View from proposed addition showing north wall of Warehouse (Building 212) on left, Trails Crew Storage (Building 218) in center, and roof of Mess hall (Building 37) visible through tree on right.

Appendix B: Historic Building Descriptions

NPS, 05/08/92

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY FORM

1. BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Mess Hall (historic)
2. BUILDING/STRUCTURE #: 37
3. OTHER NAMES/NUMBERS: Museum and Archives (common)
4. HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME: Glacier National Park Headquarters
5. MULTIPLE PROPERTY NAME: Glacier National Park Multiple Resource Submission
6. PARK: Glacier
7. TYPE OF RESOURCE: Building X Structure
8. LOCATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE:
   LOCATION IN PARK: Glacier National Park Headquarters, West Glacier
   STATE: Montana, MT COUNTY: Flathead, 029
   SECTION: T32N R18W S35 SESE
   USGS QUAD NAME: Lake McDonald West SCALE: 7.5 minute series
9. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927 (estimated documented X)
   SOURCE OF CONSTRUCTION DATE: GNP 150-A form (revised), maintenance files, Glacier National Park; Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.
   DATE(S) OF MAJOR ADDITIONS: N/A
10. ARCHITECT: NPS, Landscape Engineering Division
11. BUILDER: NPS
12. ENGINEER: NPS

13. BUILDING/STRUCTURE CONDITION: poor fair good X
14. HAS BUILDING/STRUCTURE BEEN MOVED? yes no X unknown
    DATE: N/A

15. USE: Current use Government (archives and museum)
    Original use Government/Domestic (mess hall)

16. OWNERSHIP: Present owner(s) NPS Original owner(s) NPS

17. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Park operations have historically required a large number of seasonal laborers; traditionally, these positions were filled by single, young men. The workers required inexpensive temporary housing, and were, for many years, accommodated in bunkhouses. An adjunct to park bunkhouses throughout the park was the Mess Hall, where a large commercial kitchen prepared food for unmarried workers.

A seasonal mess was established in the headquarters area soon after Glacier NP was established; for a time, the employee mess was operated in the old hotel formerly operated by George Snyder. It was not until 1927, however, that a permanent mess hall was built. Approval had been received to construct both the Mess Hall and an adjacent bunkhouse in an area between the headquarters maintenance area and the residential area. Construction work began in March, 1927, and both buildings were completed in May, in time for the 1927 summer season. Minor modifications were made to the building during its early years. Perhaps the most noticeable change occurred in 1936 when CCC workers from Glacier NP Camp #GNP-9 added a large hood and ventilator mechanism to the kitchen area.

Building #37 still retains much of its original exterior appearance, although an employee mess has not been operated for a number of years. After the regular mess was discontinued, the building was generally operated only when forest fires or other emergencies brought a large number of temporary people (e.g. 1967). The building now houses the park archives and museum.

Building #37 represents the development of appropriate facilities for a burgeoning number of seasonal park employees during the 1920s (a period of greatly increased park visitation and commensurate facilities development). Although lacking

CONTINUATION **PAGE 2**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Mess Hall **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 37

architectural distinction as an isolated resource, building #37 embodies essential characteristics of NPS simplified-rustic architecture, including simple massing, a low profile, exposed rafter and purlin ends, lapped siding, and multi-light windows. The building contributes to the Headquarters Historic District.

18. MATERIALS/CONSTRUCTION TYPE:

BUILDINGS
Foundation: concrete
Framing: wood **Basement:** None
Exterior Wall Surface: lapped horizontal siding
Interior Wall Surface: sheetrock
Roof Structure: wood frame with exposed rafters and purlins
Roof Covering: modern metal panels
Chimney: two interior brick chimneys
Porches: Stoop on the west elevation
Doors: wood without fenestration
Windows: wood-framed six-light casement
Other: louvered wood attic vents; building painted beige

STRUCTURES
Sub-structure: N/A **Super-structure:** N/A
Road/Trail Surface Type: N/A **Other Features:** N/A

19. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: rustic
20. DIMENSIONS: approx. 20' x 60'
21. Setting/Landscape Features: Buildings #35-#37 and #213 are located in a wooded area at the northeast extreme of the maintenance yard. In contrast to the linear site layout of the maintenance area, the buildings are arranged in a roughly circular configuration, with their backs turned to the maintenance facilities. They thus form a distinct residential area, clearly separate from both the maintenance yard and the more elaborate housing provided permanent employees. Landscape features are limited to asphalt walkways connecting the units.

22. ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION:
Exterior: The mess hall is a single-story, wood-frame building with a simple rectangular footprint. Lapped horizontal wood siding covers all exterior walls and modern metal panels cover the side-gable roof. Roof features include exposed rafter and purlin ends. The building rests on a concrete foundation of recent construction. The west gable slope of the building extends to shelter a small, concrete stoop within the west elevation. An additional entry in the north elevation is protected by a gable pediment supported by braces; the gable trusses within the pediment are exposed. There are two brick chimneys, one in the gable ridge, the other high in the north end of the east gable slope. Both show considerable deterioration. Doors are paneled wood without fenestration. Windows are primarily six-light, wood-framed casement arranged in groups of two and paired with interior screens set within the wood-frames. A pair of unusual six-light vertical windows is located south of the side entry. The building is painted beige with light trim and is in good condition.

Interior: The original floorplan consisted of a storage area, cooks bedroom and bath, kitchen, and large dining room. Historic finishes included celotex walls and ceilings and fir floors.

In September of 1992, the building retained the dining room wainscotting, much of

CONTINUATION **PAGE 3**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Mess Hall **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 37

the kitchen cabinetry, historic four-inch door and window surrounds, and original one-panel or five-panel doors. Sheetrock covered all wall and ceiling surfaces and carpet or linoleum covered all floor surfaces. National Park service crews, however, were in the process of converting the facility to a museum and archives. Interior surfaces may have been additionally altered in the south end of the building. A free-standing climatically controlled archival storage facility had been installed in the dining room. Although not visible, all historic finishes, including the wainscotting and trim, were retained.

23. **MODIFICATIONS:** unknown none (include dates)
Exterior: Replacement of shingle roof with rolled asphalt (1950) and with modern metal panels (date unknown).
Interior: Installation of sheetrock and carpeting (date unknown); conversion to museum and archives (1993).

24. **EVALUATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE:** Contributing: X Non-contributing:
25. **ELIGIBLE UNDER NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA:** A X B C X D
CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A
26. **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** architecture; government
27. **INTEGRITY STATEMENT:** Modifications to the exterior have been minor and have not significantly impaired physical integrity.
In general, the interior no longer retains its original function, floorplan, or finishes and does not contribute to the building's significance. The dining room, however, remains unaltered and contributes to the building's significance.

28. **RESEARCH SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

"Glacier National Park Building Files: Men's Dormitory #35." Maintenance Office, Glacier National Park.

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

"Superintendent's Monthly Reports for 1927." Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

29. **REPRESENTATION IN OTHER SURVEYS:** NPS List of Classified Structures
30. **PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 9/1992; 11/1993; 9/1993
NEGATIVE NUMBERS: 16,22; 15,16; 30,31 **ROLL:** BW18; BW31; BW403
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: NPS, RMR-RC, Denver, CO
31. **DOCUMENT DRAWING NUMBER(S):** NP Gla-2737
LOCATION: Technical Information Center, NPS, Denver, Co.
32. **REPORT PREPARED BY:** HRA, Inc. **DATE:** October 1993
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807
PROJECT TITLE: Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures at Glacier National Park

33. **SITE SKETCH/USGS MAP:** See attached scaled sketch map and USGS map photocopy.

34. **ADDITIONAL NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION:**

CONTINUATION **PAGE 4**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Mess Hall **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 37

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State **PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1927-1945
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Park Administration and Development

35. ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER: [___Y or N___] **DATE:**_____
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: [___Y or N___] **DATE:**_____
SMITHSONIAN #: _____ **LCS ID #:**_____

NPS, 05/08/92

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY FORM

1. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME:** Supply Center (historic)
2. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 212
3. **OTHER NAMES/NUMBERS:** Warehouse (current)
4. **HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME:** Glacier National Park Headquarters
5. **MULTIPLE PROPERTY NAME:** Glacier National Park Multiple Property Submission
6. **PARK:** Glacier National Park
7. **TYPE OF RESOURCE:** **Building:** X **Structure:**
8. **LOCATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE:**
   LOCATION IN PARK: Glacier National Park Headquarters, West Glacier
   STATE: Montana, MT **COUNTY:** Flathead, 029
   SECTION: T32N R19W S35
   USGS QUAD NAME: Lake McDonald West **SCALE:** 7.5 minute series
9. **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1928 (estimated documented X)
   SOURCE OF CONSTRUCTION DATE: Glacier 150-A form (revised), "Warehouse No. 212," in building maintenance files, Glacier National Park.
   DATE(S) OF MAJOR ADDITIONS: 1930; 1937

10. **ARCHITECT:** NPS
11. **BUILDER:** NPS
12. **ENGINEER:** NPS

13. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE CONDITION:** poor fair good X
14. **HAS BUILDING/STRUCTURE BEEN MOVED?** yes no X unknown
    DATE: N/A

15. **USE:** **Current use:** Government/Industry (warehouse)
    Original use: Same

16. **OWNERSHIP:** **Present owner(s):** NPS **Original owner(s):** NPS

17. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** In 1928 GLAC received a $5,000 appropriation to replace its cramped, old warehouse with a new facility that would allow centralization of all warehouse functions. The allotment was sufficient for construction of a two-story, 48′ x 64′ building, a significant start toward the planned 48′ x 96′ facility. Construction began March 20, 1928, and was completed June 9. The work of installing shelving and tool racks continued for another year until funds were expanded June 30, 1929.

    As soon as the 1928 building was completed, park officials began searching for funding to complete the remaining building as planned. A second allotment of $4,545 was received, and in August 1930, work began to complete the remaining part of the original plan: a 32′ x 48′ extension with a full basement "identical ... to the old two story [sic] warehouse in design and dimensions." This addition "greatly relieved the space congestion" and was used "exclusively" for food storage.

    A second addition, slightly wider than the original component, was constructed on the southeast end of the building in 1937.

    Building #212 has served as the main warehouse for Glacier National Park since its construction in 1928. Architecturally, the building is compatible with surrounding maintenance buildings and the building's size and location make it a key element of the maintenance yard. This building contributes to the Headquarters Historic District.

18. **MATERIALS/CONSTRUCTION TYPE:**

BUILDINGS
Foundation: concrete foundation
Framing: wood **Basement:** concrete; full basement (in 1930 addition)
Exterior Wall Surface: lapped horizontal wood siding

CONTINUATION **PAGE 2**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Supply Center (historic) **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 212

Interior Wall Surface: unfinished; plaster board; tongue-and-groove; celotex
Roof Structure: wood frame **Roof Covering:** modern metal panels
Chimney: two brick chimneys in southwest gable slope
Porches: wood-frame loading dock
Doors: paneled wood with a single-light pedestrian doors; metal overhead vehicular doors
Windows: four-over-four double hung; two-over-two double hung; four-light sliding; all with wide wood surrounds and generally arranged in groups of two
Other: building painted beige with light-brown trim; large loading dock along southwest elevation

19. **ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** rustic
20. **DIMENSIONS:** approx. 48′ x 152′

21. **Setting/Landscape Features:** The warehouse, the largest building within the maintenance area, is located at the east end of the area's east-west axis. The building is surrounded to the south and west by asphalt paving. Sparse trees and grasses remain north and east of the building, marking the informal end of the maintenance yard.

22. **ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION:**

Exterior: Warehouse #212 is a one-and-one-half story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. A wood-frame loading dock along the southwest elevation and the 1937 southeast-elevation addition slightly modify the rectangular footprint. A 1930 addition to the northwest elevation, identical in design and dimensions to the original component, is identifiable only by a break in the horizontal line of the siding and by slightly irregular window spacing.

Lapped horizontal wood siding, finished with corner posts, covers all exterior elevations. The wood-frame gable roof is covered with green modern metal panels and incorporates both the 1930 and 1935 additions without a noticeable break in the eave line. The southwest gable slope extends beyond the southwest elevation to cover a concrete and wood-frame loading dock. Large exposed knee braces support this extension. Roof features include two brick chimneys located within the southwest gable slope and exposed rafter and purlin ends.

Garage doors, located adjacent to the loading dock within the southwest elevation, are modern metal. The pedestrian door, also located within the southwest elevation, is paneled wood with a single-light. Both of these doors are modifications of the original vertical-plank-with-cross-brace doors. Windows are two-over-two double-hung, four-over-four double hung, and four-light sliding, all arranged in groups of two and embellished with wide wood surrounds. Fenestration within the southeast elevation (part of the 1937 addition) includes two pair of four-over-four double hung windows within the ground level and two pair of two-over-two windows within the gable end. The northeast elevation of the addition contains a pair of two-over-two double hung windows and the northwest elevation contains a single four-by-four sliding window. Six pair of four-by-four sliding windows line the northeast elevation; slightly irregular spacing between the third and fourth pair indicates the beginning of the 1930 addition. The northwest elevation contains three groups of sliding windows symmetrically placed across the ground elevation, three groups across the half story, and one group under the gable eave. Fenestration within the front (southwest) elevation is irregular, with an asymmetrical series of windows -- broken by vehicular and pedestrian doors -- culminating in a group of three four-over-four windows.

The building is painted beige with light brown window and door surrounds. The

CONTINUATION **PAGE 3**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Supply Center (historic) **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 212

loading dock is painted grey with bright gold edges. The building is in good condition.

Interior: The ground level contains office space (adjacent to the pedestrian entry), four large storerooms, a butcher shop, and a vegetable-storage area. The concrete basement under the 1930 addition, and the largely open upper story -- both accessed by stairway and elevator -- provide additional storage space.

Interior finishes at the end of the historic period (ca. 1945) included celotex walls and ceilings and linoleum floors within the offices; and painted siding, wood floors, and unfinished ceilings within the storage areas; and tongue-and-groove siding within the butcher shop and vegetable storage components. The walls of the basement were concrete and those of the upper level, unfinished.

This variety of interior finishes remains, with only the office spaces substantially altered. Carpet now covers the office floors and modern partition walls, covered with sheetrock, now divide the space. Celotex with battens - most likely a 1930s finish -- remains on the ceilings and original walls. The florescent lighting is a modern addition. The central supply area is unaltered, with three-inch fir flooring, shiplap walls and ceilings, exposed structural posts and beams, and a huge sliding door constructed of shiplap planks. The cement floor within the original butcher shop -- now used for general storage -- has been replaced with linoleum. The shiplap walls and ceilings, the wide door and window surrounds, and the original meat rack and cooler remain. The fruit storage room is virtually identical in design to the butcher shop, although the concrete floor remains and the cooler is slightly smaller. Storage areas two and three, extending north from the central supply area, are finished with three-inch and six-inch fir floors and shiplap wall and ceiling surfaces. A large modern elevator, a replacement for the original rope-operated Otis Elevator, is located between storage areas two and three. Painted-plywood walls surround the elevator platform. Storage area four, representing the 1930 addition, is also finished with six-inch fir floors and shiplap walls. Celotex with battens covers the ceiling. The northwest (exterior) wall is unfinished, with the exterior siding exposed. A brick chimney along the southeast wall dates to the original building. An open dimensional-lumber stairway, leading to a "cross-buck" trap door, once provided access from storage area four to the upper level. This stairway is no longer in use. The modern stairway, located between areas three and four, is lined with sheetrock walls and ceilings. Risers, tread, and the railing are constructed of dimensional lumber. The upper-level storage area contains six-inch fir flooring. The walls and ceilings are unfinished, and the huge structural beams are exposed. The concrete basement was not evaluated.

23. **MODIFICATIONS:** unknown: none: (include dates)

Exterior: Two additions to the original building were constructed; one in 1930, the other in 1937. Modern garage and pedestrian door installed at unknown date. The loading dock was recently reconstructed yet is said to match the original in design and materials.

Interior: Office spaces were remodeled during post-historic period. Minor alterations were made to storage-room finishes, dates unknown.

24. **EVALUATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE:** Contributing: X Non-contributing:
25. **ELIGIBLE UNDER NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA:** A: X B: C: X D:
CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A
26. **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Architecture; Government

27. **INTEGRITY STATEMENT:** The two structural additions date to the historic period and do not adversely affect the building's physical integrity. Additional changes to the building have been minor and do not significantly affect the building's association

CONTINUATION **PAGE 4**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Supply Center (historic) **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 212

with development of the maintenance area.

With the exception of the office spaces, the interior remains relatively unaltered, and contributes to the building's significance (noncontributing interior features are those identified as modern in the building description, above). Of particular importance are the enormous exposed beams and columns -- reminders of historic (and vanished) timber resources.

28. RESEARCH SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Final Construction Reports, 1932." Records File 73-2, George C. Ruhle Library, Glacier National Park.

"Glacier National Park Building Files: ^C." Maintenance Office, Glacier National Park.

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

"Report of Construction Done Under the Appropriation 48/9413 Glacier National Park 1928-29." Records File 72-21, George C. Ruhle Library, Glacier National Park.

29. REPRESENTATION IN OTHER SURVEYS: NPS List of Classified Structures

30. PHOTOGRAPHER: Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS: 9/1992; 9/1992; 11/1992; 9/1993
NEGATIVE NUMBERS: 11; 18,21,24; 23,25,26; 5,6
ROLL: BW16; BW18; BW31; BW402
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: NPS, RMR-RC, Denver, CO

31. DOCUMENT DRAWING NUMBER(S): NPS-Gla-86, NPS-Gla-86A, and NPS-Gla-86C
LOCATION: Technical Information Center (TIC), NPS, Denver, CO

32. REPORT PREPARED BY: HRA, Inc. **DATE:** October 1993
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086
PROJECT TITLE: Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures in Glacier National Park

33. SITE SKETCH/USGS MAP: See attached scaled sketch map and USGS map photocopy.

34. ADDITIONAL NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State **PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1929-1945
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Park Administration and Development

35. ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER:	[___Y or N___]	DATE:_____
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK:	[___Y or N___]	DATE:_____
SMITHSONIAN #: _____	**LCS ID #:**	_____

NPS, 05/08/92

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY FORM

1. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME:** Trails Office
2. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 218
3. **OTHER NAMES/NUMBERS:** unknown
4. **HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME:** Glacier National Park Headquarters
5. **MULTIPLE PROPERTY NAME:** Glacier National Park Multiple Property Submission
6. **PARK:** Glacier National Park
7. **TYPE OF RESOURCE:** **Building:** X **Structure:**
8. **LOCATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE:**
   LOCATION IN PARK: Glacier National Park Headquarters, West Glacier
   STATE: Montana, MT **COUNTY:** Flathead, 029
   SECTION: T32N R19W S35
   USGS QUAD NAME: Lake McDonald West **SCALE:** 7.5 minute series
   ROAD/TRAIL DATA: NPS Route Number: N/A
   BEGINNING MILEPOST: N/A **END MILEPOST:** N/A

9. **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** unknown (estimated documented X)
   SOURCE OF CONSTRUCTION DATE:
   DATE(S) OF MAJOR ADDITIONS: N/A

10. **ARCHITECT:** unknown
11. **BUILDER:** unknown
12. **ENGINEER:** unknown

13. **BUILDING/STRUCTURE CONDITION:** poor fair good X
14. **HAS BUILDING/STRUCTURE BEEN MOVED?** yes X no unknown
    DATE: c. 1969

15. **USE:**
    Current use: Trails Crew Storage
    Original use: Unknown

16. **OWNERSHIP: Present owner(s):** NPS **Original owner(s):** unknown

17. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1952 maintenance records indicate that building #218 was constructed in 1929 to serve as a woodshed for adjacent mess hall #37. However, historic maps of headquarters (1934; 1942) show a woodshed of smaller size and a square floorplan, located southeast rather than southwest of the mess hall. Park carpenter Bill Myers reports that the current building #218 was moved from an unknown location to its current site in the late 1960s.

    Although moved after it primary period of significance, Building #218 meets NR Criteria Consideration B (moved properties): it retains "enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association." The building's simplified-rustic/utilitarian design and current function are fully compatible with adjacent resources and with the function of the maintenance component of the historic district. The building contributes to the Headquarters Historic District.

18. **MATERIALS/CONSTRUCTION TYPE:**

BUILDINGS
Foundation: concrete pier
Framing: wood **Basement:** none
Exterior Wall Surface: lapped horizontal wood siding.
Interior Wall Surface: plywood sheets with battens
Roof Structure: wood-frame with exposed rafter and purlin ends

CONTINUATION **PAGE 2**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Trails office **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 218

Roof Covering: modern metal panels **Chimney:** none
Porches: concrete stoop sheltered by roof extension
Doors: paneled wood with four-lights
Windows: Wood-frame, two-light windows paired with three or five-light wood-framed storm windows
Other: building painted beige

19. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: rustic
20. DIMENSIONS: approx. 20' x 36'

21. Setting/Landscape Features: Buildings No. 196 and 218 are located between the north-south row of equipment sheds and the "domestic" complex composed of buildings #35 - #37 and #219. This area of small sheds and secondary structures appears to have developed haphazardly, without the concern for linear placement and vehicular access evident in other areas of the maintenance yard.

22. ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION:
Exterior: Building #218 is a single-story wood-frame building with a simple square floorplan. Lapped wood siding covers all exterior elevations. The wood-framed, front-facing gable roof projects beyond the front elevation, protecting a concrete stoop. Wooden 6-inch by 6-inch posts with braces support this boxed-in gable extension. Modern metal panels cover the roof and rafter and purlin ends are exposed. The building rests on a concrete pier foundation.

The entry door, centered within the front (northeast) elevation, is paneled wood with four-lights. Two wood-framed, two-light windows, paired with three or five-light wood-framed storm windows, line the side elevations.

The building is painted beige and is in generally good condition.

Interior: Plywood panels, finished with narrow battens, cover all wall and ceiling surfaces. The floor is cement.

23. MODIFICATIONS: unknown: X none: (include dates)
Exterior: N/A **Interior:** N/A

24. EVALUATION OF BUILDING/STRUCTURE: **Contributing:** X **Non-contributing:** X

25. ELIGIBLE UNDER NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: **A:** X **B:** **C:** X **D:**
CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: B
26. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Government; Architecture

27. INTEGRITY STATEMENT: Although moved during the post historic period, building #218's simple utilitarian design is fully compatible with neighboring resources. The building retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its architectural values.

28. RESEARCH SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Glacier National Park Building Files: Wood Shed #218." Maintenance Office, Glacier National Park.

Hufstetler, Mark, "Glacier Historic Structures Narrative Histories and Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," 1987. George C. Ruhle Library and Archives, West Glacier, MT.

CONTINUATION **PAGE 3**
BUILDING/STRUCTURE NAME: Trails office **BUILDING/STRUCTURE #:** 218

NPS, *Headquarters Area -- Part of the Master Plan for Glacier National Park*, 1934; 1942 (maps on file at the Technical Information Center (TIC), NPS, Denver, CO).

29. **REPRESENTATION IN OTHER SURVEYS:** NPS List of Classified Structures
30. **PHOTOGRAPHER:** Ann Hubber and Nancy Niedernhofer
    DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHS: 9/1992; 9/1993
    NEGATIVE NUMBERS: 23; 2; 1 **ROLL:** BW18; BW19: BW403
    LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: NPS, RMR-RC, Denver, CO
31. **DOCUMENT DRAWING NUMBER(S):** none
    LOCATION: N/A

32. **REPORT PREPARED BY:** HRA, Inc. **DATE:** October 1993
    ADDRESS: P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086
    PROJECT TITLE: Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures in Glacier National Park

33. **SITE SKETCH/USGS MAP:** See attached scaled sketch map and USGS map photocopy.

34. **ADDITIONAL NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION**
    LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: State **PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:**
    HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Park Administration and Development

35. ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER: [___Y or N___] DATE:_____
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: [___Y or N___] DATE:_____
SMITHSONIAN #: _____ **LCS ID #:**_____